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Deficiency Bill, the question of admitting New Mexico to Statehood and the Anti-Option Bill.

It seems to us a great misfortune that an appropriation of \$5000 for the continuation of the services of the ten Indian Commissioners was not passed. This body of men has been worth, to the country, ten times what the Government has paid for their travelling expenses.

Senator Walsh of Georgia has introduced into the Senate a bill providing for a permanent Exposition at Washington, in which the productions and resources of the different States may be properly exhibited. The bill also provides for the appointment of a Commission consisting of the Post Master General, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture who shall report as soon as possible on the advisability of such an Exposition, the method of establishing it and the kind of buildings needed.

The revolution in San Salvador has been successful, and President Ezeta has resigned in favor of Carlos Bonilla. General Antonio Ezeta, Vice-President of the Republic, has taken refuge with sixteen other fugitives on the United States ship, Bennington, the marines from which were landed to protect the helpless during the change of masters. The revolutionary Government has demanded the surrender of the refugees, and the State Department at Washington has asked General Thomas, of the Bennington, to use his discretion as to how to proceed. The new Government is considered to be unstable, and a state bordering on anarchy to prevail, so that our Government is proceeding with much caution.

The treasury officials, at Washington, are always confident that the drain on the gold reserve is sure to stop soon. This has been the tenor of their talk for more than six months, but down, down goes the gold, one million, two millions, three million dollars a week, down, down, until now there is only sixty-five millions left. Every dollar of this, too, is almost sure to go. What is the trouble? They do not seem to know at Washington.

The Prohibition Congress at Staten Island, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of June, in honor of Neal Dow, was a great success. Fully ten thousand persons greeted the famous leader of the prohibition forces. A formal congratulatory address, signed by the prohibition leaders of this country and of Canada, was presented to Mr. Dow. The success of the Maine law, and the general progress of prohibition sentiment were chiefly dwelt upon, though many phases of the subject were considered. The Father of Prohibition was the central figure in the great meeting, in which were also seen distinguished opponents of the saloon power from all parts of the land.

Sir Charles Russell, whose services in the Behring Sea

Arbitration at Paris are so well known, has been appointed to succeed Lord Chief Justice Coleridge who recently died. He is considered the most brilliant lawyer in England.

The troubles in Samoa continue. The rebels seem determined to get rid of Melietoa, if possible. The insurrection in Nicaragua is not yet ended and the Bluefields incident continues to make diplomatic difficulty. The rebellion in Corea is thought by the authorities at Washington to be over. China and Japan, after having jointly suppressed the uprising, are having trouble between themselves. China wishes to withdraw and have Japan do the same. Japan desires that both nations should continue to co-operate in securing good government and order in Corea.

Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court has just rendered a decision that a Japanese cannot constitutionally be naturalized as a citizen of the United States. His decision is certainly correct in law. But what a shame to our professions of freedom and doctrine of equal rights that a cultivated Japanese, or Chinaman, who has lived in this country fifteen years and is in every way capable of exercising intelligently the rights of a citizen should be debarred of the privilege simply because he is not "white" or "black!" In 1869 Charles Sumner tried to have this feature of our naturalization laws changed, and we wish he were alive and in the Senate to-day that we might have a few more blows of his "gigantic morality."

June is the month of College Commencements. No events in our national life have greater significance than these. Intelligence and righteousness are the two main stays of our democratic civilization. The College Commencements are the crowning feature of our great educational systems, whose power extends into every neighborhood of the country. Every citizen of the republic should look with pride upon the fact that so many of our sons and daughters are sent forth every recurring June with evidence of being well trained intellectually. But every citizen should also cast the whole weight of his influence that these fountains of intellectual strength may be kept morally and spiritually of the very highest order. No other standard is worthy of our country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Embassy of the United States,
LONDON, May 28, 1894.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, Esq., Secretary of the American Peace Society, Boston :

Dear Sir—I have to thank you for your exceedingly kind letter of the 18th instant, transmitting the Resolution

of the American Peace Society, in approbation of the services they believe me to be rendering here, as my country's envoy, to the cause of peace and goodwill between Great Britain and the United States.

Long contemplation of, and active participation in, public affairs in my own country have necessarily included our relations with other countries, and with no other are the ties of kinship and tradition so numerous and the intercourse so constant, close and important as with Great Britain.

The current of transactions between these people is broad and deep; they share the same language and the same literature which is the vehicle of thought and feeling; in the general administration of the criminal law and of justice between man and man, they follow the same principles and are guided in the same channels of reason and precedent, so that the reports of their adjudicated cases are cited with authority mutually in the courts of both nations.

The political institutions of the two countries have a close similarity, which is growing closer as the democratic tendencies of the age develop themselves.

All this implies necessary intimacy, such as does not exist between any other two distinct Governments in the world.

To obstruct or thwart such logical, well-founded and mutually beneficent intercourse and relations would be as wicked as it would be unwise, and it would be difficult to comprehend what justifiable argument could be made in favor of such a line of action.

The agencies of commercial exchanges are admittedly the most practical and potential aids to peace and goodwill between nations, and I wish our present laws, which so severely restrict commerce, could be sufficiently relaxed as to encourage exchanges, beneficial and profitable to both countries alike.

The hopes of a higher civilization for the amelioration of the whole of mankind, based upon the practice of justice and equity, rest chiefly on the co-operative and congenial moral forces of these two English-speaking nations, and it would be nothing less than a crime to rupture ties of mutual confidence and goodwill which grow stronger under the wholesome laws of their own nature.

With thanks for the commendation of your Society and wishing all success to its purposes, I am,

Very respectfully and truly yours,

T. F. BAYARD.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in accepting the position of a Vice-President of the American Peace Society, writes:

"*Dear Sir*—I am very glad to be identified with the American Peace Society, for I am in entire sympathy with its aims and methods."

Frances E. Willard writes:

Dear Friend and Brother—I am very grateful for the honor conferred upon me in being chosen as one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Peace Society, and shall be very glad indeed to allow the use of my name.

The W. C. T. U. has, for years, had a Department of work for International Peace and Arbitration, of which Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey is Superintendent, and I feel that she deserves this honor better than I do, but as it has fallen to my lot, I can only say I will do my best to be loyal to the holy cause of Human Brotherhood, and the confidence reposed in me by your great Society shall furnish an added incentive to faithful work.

With every good wish for your success,

Believe me,

Yours for God, home and humanity.

NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Professor Allen C. Thomas, A. M. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

D. C. Heath & Co. have just published a school history of the United States which ought to take the place of all other books in the classes for which it is intended. It is written from the standpoint of the political, social and economic development of the nation, and not from that of its war history as has been the case with nearly all our previous school histories. The desirability of having our history written from this standpoint must appear evident to everyone, when it is remembered that we have had one hundred years of peace and only about seventeen of war, and these peace periods have been full of stirring and important events occurring on a colossal scale. The importance of the war periods is not overlooked and one will find in Professor Thomas' paragraphs all that school boys need to know of the history of battles and campaigns. One of the excellent features of the book is the placing at the head of the chapters of a list of reference books and authorities which will enable students to fill out the history by supplementary reading.

Professor Thomas gives much less space in his book to the period of discovery and colonization than his predecessors have done, the body of the work being devoted to our history since the adoption of the constitution. This is a wise course to take in a book designed for beginners, who are much more likely to be inspired with a right love of our institutions and national character by observing their later and completer unfoldings than by spending too much time at first with their foundation.

We should be glad if all the boys and girls of our country could begin the study of United States History with a book like this in which the sickening details of battle are omitted and war is not surrounded with false and seductive glory.

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

CHRISTIAN CYNOSURE.

I had the pleasure, this week, through the kind invitation of Secretary Trueblood, of attending the annual